

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## The Late Mr. Reinhardt.

LAHAINA, HAWAII, June 8, '91.  
MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 3d there appears an item stating that the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. J. Reinhardt was from apoplexy and that he was found dead in his bed. The truth is, Mr. R., who was sugar boiler for the Lanipahocho Sugar Co., had been ailing for many months, and was confined to his room for about ten days prior to death. His mother, sister and three brothers being with him at the time of death and for two days previous. He died much regretted here by friends who did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. The immediate cause of his death was dysentery. Please state these facts and oblige.

LAHAINA.

## Foreign Correspondence—American Politics.

MR. EDITOR: Ever since the McKinley Tariff Bill with its free sugar clause was reported by the committee, I have watched with much interest your comments upon it. As an original friend of reciprocity with Hawaii, and in my humble sphere an earnest worker in behalf of the measure, I was unfeignedly sorry that it was likely to work mischief to the Hawaiian planter, if free sugar prevailed. But as an ardent believer in protecting every industry that had any claim for protection, and seeing the ill effect of a large and increasing surplus, I was in favor of removing the sugar duty which for nearly thirty years has taxed the consumer without increasing the production of raw sugar in the United States by a single pound. It was a tax on every consumer, and a needless tax too for the last ten years. It is a pretty small compensation for the consumer, here to remember that in these years the Hawaiian planters have been credited a good round number of millions by this tax upon the citizens of this country, very few of whom either know anything of Hawaii and its interests, or care enough about them to submit gracefully to be taxed to help them out.

It has amused me to see your paper taking the Democratic ground, and saying that sugar would be no cheaper after the duty was removed than before, and in the same issue of your paper bewailing the sad condition in which the planter would be after April 1st when he must sell his sugar for 1 1/2 @ 2c. less per pound on account of the pestiferous McKinley bill. Possibly it affords you some comfort to know that San Francisco is so far from New York that the American and California refineries are temporarily able to keep the price above what it ought to be as compared with New York. But you ought to rejoice with us that the "sugar trust" has not tried to do that in the East so far as appears to the consumer. The sales of refined sugar for immediate delivery were very small in March and jobbers were never so nearly cleaned out, for very early in that month sales for April and May delivery were very largely made at 4 1/2c, and the whole month of April was occupied in replenishing stocks.

But no attempts thus far have been made to advance the price while last Saturday's quotations were 4 1/2c. in New York, and no reputable grocer thinks of selling less than twenty pounds for \$1, and now and then one cuts a two-pounder for a bait, and at these prices there is a bare margin of profit while formerly at sixteen pounds for \$1 there was none.

Ever since your notice of Gen. Harrison's nomination ended by saying, "he will undoubtedly be defeated," you have been singularly infelicitous in your prognostications as to American politics. The election last fall was so far from being a tidal wave of democracy that as a matter of fact the defeated Democrats of 1888 received in almost every case more votes than the elected Democrats of 1890. Not the uprising of the Democrats but the down-falling of the Republicans was the trouble. Some soreheads didn't care whether school kept or not; those who had secured their fat places were too lazy to get up and vote, while many thousands of good Republicans were dated or disgusted at Mr. Elaine's flop from protection to reciprocity, his outspoken opposition to the McKinley Bill, which he characterized as "infamous," and his entire indifference to the fate of the Federal Elections Bill.

If Mr. McKinley makes as vigorous and successful a canvas in Ohio for Governor as he did in the "germy-manderled" district for Congress, he will be the next Republican candidate for presidency, and then men that sat down in 1890 will rise up in their might in 1892 and elect him.

KAWAIAHAO.

## A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

MR. EDITOR: The struggles of one of the Maui school teachers (at Waihee) for newspaper notoriety have at last been rewarded. His occasional sallies into print and the injudicious efforts of some of his friends to advertise his merits have heretofore terminated in pathetic disaster. He might have indulged in vain endeavors to secure recognition for time to come. His feeble pen would have proven inadequate to the portrayal of his transcendent excellence. Despite his frantic exertions to compel homage to his rare genius he seemed fated to blush unseen. At a time when the clouds of obscurity and darkness of oblivion seemed about to close around the lustre of his career, they were effectually dispersed by radiance from another source! The Hon. Foreign Minister has given us another evidence of his versatility. The intricate foreign policy teeming in his "thought reservoir" was supposed to be all that one finite understanding could contain. But the Premier blossoms

out as a school inspector of twenty-nine carats fine. All the glowing virtues of the country pedagogy, recognized by the ignorant rabble and ignored by the fraternity of teachers burst upon the Premier's enraptured mental apprehension, and inspires a correspondingly eloquent recital of them. Substantially his eulogium states that Waihee is the only school worthy of the praise bestowed by Her Majesty; that the Minister is highly gratified; that Waihee's teacher is bulky; that if other schools were of equal standard there would be no necessity to send Hawaiian youths abroad; and finally that the Minister would make it a point to see that the Board of Education should make up to a realization of the Waihee schoolmaster's excellence.

We hope the Board of Education will be duly sensible of its shortcomings in not making the Waihee prodigy more conspicuous. We would also suggest that the Minister's speech be detached from the Foreign Department, and be annexed as a supplement to the Inspector-General's report. And, finally, we would urge other teachers who have labored faithfully and achieved much without the reward of such unexampled fulsome flattery, not to feel insulted. Let them press forward in their noble work. Green fields await them and bright vistas are before them. The true teacher will find his reward in the fruit of his exertions rather than in the advertisement of them. And if his soul should become daunted, if he should repine at seeming discrimination, if envy should sear his finer feelings, let him take comfort in the thought that Ministers are as capable of estimating the merits of schools as they are of umpiring wrestling matches.

TEACHER.

## Ravages of the Influenza.

LONDON, May 13th.—The deaths from influenza in this city during the past week number 148, an excess of twenty-one over the highest death rate in the epidemic of 1890. The deaths from lung diseases reached a total of 584, 246 in excess of the average rate. Sir John Lubbock and Burdett Coutts are down with the disease. All the eminent patients are doing well. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will go to Hawarden on Saturday.

The fumigation of the Parliament building has commenced. Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Hartington are down with influenza. Gladstone is progressing favorably. There are now seventy members of the Commons suffering from influenza.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

Baron Brassey's brother, Henry, is dead. Pneumonia, following influenza, was the cause.

LONDON, May 15th.—The influenza epidemic is seriously increasing in South Russia.

In Russia Poland the disease has decimated the population of many villages.

The influenza is spreading among the members of the English Parliament, and eighty-four members of the Commons are now reported suffering from the disease.

The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from the influenza, is now convalescent.

## Britain's Debt.

During the fiscal year which ended March 31st the revenue of Great Britain exceeded the expenditures by \$6,500,000, leaving that sum to be applied to the extinction of the national debt. Strange as the statement may seem, the United Kingdom has paid off more of its debt per capita than the United States. At least Bradstreet's, which is first-class American authority, says so. Assuming the increase in population to be as great as in the previous decade, the English debt had been reduced from \$107.94 per head in 1880 to \$87 per head in 1890. The smaller debt of the United States had only been reduced from \$42.27 to \$24.78 per head. The American reduction was only \$17.49 per head, while the English reduction was \$20.95. England's debt in the gross, however, is very large compared to our own. It has the distinction of being the only great national debt in Europe that is decreasing. All the others are increasing, those of France and Italy at an alarming rate.

Secretary Tracy has proved to be one of the most efficient departmental heads that any American Administration has ever had. He is a splendid organizer, and he has now announced his purpose to sweep away the scandal that has disgraced the conduct of our navy-yards. Hereafter, mechanics and laborers are to be appointed on the merit system, moral character included, and not for political reasons. This will be a real reform of large proportions, and will be heartily applauded by the whole country.

Brain workers, and all who have to stand the severe mental strain consequent on intellectual employment, find Clements' Tonic invaluable. Howland & Co. are the Agents for the islands.

The following composition was read at the exhibition at the Kawaiahao Seminary, June 4, 1891.

## CHANGES AT THE KAWAIAHAO SEMINARY.

When I first came to school, at the age of five years—it was during the principalship of Miss Lizzie Bingham—the principal houses were adobe and stone. They were several feet apart, and in rainy weather, it was very inconvenient to go from our dormitories to the school-rooms. The old chapel was very much too small to accommodate the pupils. We had old desks and chairs, and the children were seated all around the platform during devotions. The chapel was also used for school exercises of the highest class, and for a sewing-room in the afternoon. Our dining-room, which was the basement, was used for the recitation-room of the second class. The other three classes recited their lessons on the verandas.

We ate with spoons from tin-plates, such as they now use in cooking, and the tables, which were scrubbed snowy white, had no table cloths. In the morning, milk and bread served for breakfast. For dinner, we had poi and meat or salmon, the poi-bowls being such as are now used for mush-bowls. At 5 o'clock, a bell was rung, and all the girls would run as fast as their legs could carry them, to the kitchen steps, and there in a pan was our supper, consisting of a cracker and a half, or bread with molasses. Our food, though plain, was the best to be had, as our school was very poor; and sometimes, when we were sick, and needed better food, a teacher would go without, and let us have her share. This has happened many a time.

Our yard was not as large as it is now, but it was divided into three divisions, namely, the front, middle and back yards. Our teachers usually came out and played with us, holding up our kites, or playing catch. During Miss Bingham's principalship, the new kitchen, now used as a store-room, was built, and the dining room, which is now the kitchen, was enlarged. After having served as our principal for many years, Miss Bingham retired, to the regret of us all, and the vacancy was filled by Miss Norton.

New dishes were purchased, and an addition to our building was made, thus giving a new parlor, sewing-room and rooms for teachers and older girls. This part was called Sage Hall, from the donor, Miss Sage, of Mass.

After three and a half years, during which time, there was much improvement in many ways, Miss Norton resigned, yielding her position for the remainder of the year to Miss Chamberlain, who acted as principal until a new one could be found. At the beginning of the next year, Miss Alexander became our principal. The number of pupils increased from about ninety to one hundred and twenty-nine. Our yard was enlarged, and the adobe houses were torn down. Our present chapel, schoolrooms and Rice Hall dormitories were erected. The system of having a pupil teacher in the kitchen was adopted. The sewing department was enlarged, and since that time the majority of the older girls make their own clothes. During the past year, about seven hundred yards of cloth have been made up into clothing by the girls outside of school hours. After four years, Miss Alexander and all the other teachers, but one, resigned.

Miss Pepon, our present principal, then took charge. The number of teachers increased from six to eight, so that we now have the opportunity of learning more than formerly.

In former days, when the girls were sick, there was no special place to put them, and a teacher would give up her room to be used as a sick-room. To the joy of us all, we now have a cottage, which is used for that purpose only. It is comfortably furnished and well-ventilated. I am glad to state that for a whole year there have been but two girls who had to be taken there. I think this shows that we have been well cared for.

I have heard many say, that we do not have enough to eat. This is not so. We have all we need or wish for.

We have nice dormitories also with iron bedsteads, which are a great improvement upon those days when we had to sleep in the attics, and were packed as close as sardines. We have comfortable school-rooms too, with nice seats, which have been greatly enjoyed by the one hundred and twenty-six girls who have attended school this year.

The drainage for the school buildings has been greatly improved, and just six months ago, our washing house was enlarged and repaired and ten new bathrooms were erected. Most of the girls do their own washing and ironing, and the work in this department has been better systematized than ever before. The music department has greatly improved, during the last five years, since Miss Morley and Miss Patch came to the seminary.

Changes have come too in the girls themselves. Of all the eighty girls who were here when I came, there remains but one beside myself. Some have died, some have homes of their own and some are teachers.

Thus dear friends, you see the changes and the great improvements, which would not have been so great had you not given

your money and time to make our school home as comfortable as possible. Those who, like myself, have lived here many years, have proved it to be a very dear and pleasant home. Your kindness has also made the burdens of the teachers lighter, and it does not now require such sacrifices to teach in the seminary as it did in the early days of the school. We thank you all for what you have done for us.

We owe a large share of this advancement also to our teachers, who have been with us in rain as well as in sunshine; who have comforted and advised us in trouble, and have given their precious time to us out of school as well as in school. Just now, as some of them are about to leave us, we wish to thank them heartily for all they have done for us, and hope that while at their homes in America their thoughts may sometimes return to "Hawaii-nee," and in the picture which may rise before them of this "Paradise of the Pacific," may they see dear "Kawaiahao Seminary," where they have labored hard to educate us Hawaiian girls.

May God's blessing rest upon them, is the wish and prayer of us all.

MARGARET POWERS.

Kawaiahao Seminary, June 4th, 1891.

## New Advertisements.

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## MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued out of the Police Court, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1891, against Ah Pook alias Ah Pak defendant, in favor of the Hawaiian Tramways Co., Ltd. plaintiff, for the sum of \$46.78, I have levied upon and shall expose for sale at the front entrance of Kalakaua Hale, in the District of Kona, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, at 12 M. of MONDAY, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1891, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said Ah Pook alias Ah Pak, defendant, in and to the following property, unless said judgment, interest, costs and my expenses be previously paid.

List of property for sale: One Redwood Stove.

(Sig.) J. A. MEHTEN, Deputy Marshal.

Honolulu, June 5, 1891.

2733-1m 1878-3t

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Further particulars can be had of S. M. Kaanaka, over Bishop's Bank. 2761 1874-1m

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Fancy Plaid and Striped Gingham, 100 pattern, 8 yards for \$1.00;  
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